

Protestant Angels.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, January 18.

M. R. Simms from New Jersey, and M. Stone from Maryland, appeared and took their seats.

A petition of James Hubbs, of the State of New Jersey, a mariner, was presented to the House and read, praying relief from a prosecution commenced against him at the suit of the United States, for not being able to deliver a manifest of goods imported from one district in the same State to another, according to law, of which he was totally ignorant.

Ordered that the same petition, together with the memorial of John Cochran presented on Friday last be referred to the Secretary of Treasury, that he do examine the same, and report his opinion thereupon to the House.

A petition—Dobyns, of the kingdom of Ireland, praying that Congress may grant him a tract of land on such reasonable terms, as may encourage him to bring settlers to this country, was read and referred to Mr. Page, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Partridge.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the state of New York, together with a copy of the revised laws of the said state, sent in pursuance of concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly thereof, for the use of the House.

Mr. Foster from the committee appointed, presented according to order, a bill providing for the actual enumeration of inhabitants of the United States, which was read the first time.

The house adjourned early in the day in order to give time to the Committee to report the various matters referred to their consideration.

TUESDAY, January 19.

Several petitions from persons praying compensation for losses sustained during the late war, were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee to whom had been referred the part of the President's message which related the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, reported the form of a bill, viz. that marshalls should be appointed to certain districts so as to afford the Indians, not taxed, no distinction of race and colour above fifteen from those under that age; and that the marshall have an officer or assistants, agreeably as there may be occasion, as marshall's assistant to take an account that will make a just and perfect enumeration and list of the inhabitants, &c. in the space allotted to his care, when he will deliver to the marshall of the district. The marshall to make oath that he will make or cause to be made an exact return of the inhabitants, &c. which is to deliver to the President of the United States; and for such service the marshall shall have a compensation of from 1 dollar for every 100 persons, agreeably to the difficulty that may attend, he said business in different districts, and to obviate all doubt, every person who is found residing in any family on the first Monday in — next, shall be reckoned as in that family.

On motion, resolved to take up this business in a committee of the whole on Friday next.

Mr. Sedgwick from the committee to whom had been referred so much of the President's message as related to the providing for the pay of officers employed in foreign countries, &c. observed, that a doubt had arisen among the gentlemen who composed the committee, whether they were to provide for the officers already employed abroad, or for those to be yet appointed.

M. Smith (S. C.) referred to the President's speech for an explanation of what the committee should report upon viz:

The interest of the United States requires, that our intercourse with other nations should be facilitated by such provisions as will enable us to fulfil my duty in that respect in the manner, which

circumstances may render most conducive to the public good: And to this end, that the compensation to be made to the persons who may be employed, should, according to the nature of their appointments be designed by law, and a competent fund designated for defraying the expenses incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.— But it is a matter to be considered, whether this business should be first determined upon before the arrival of the Secretary of State.

Sundry members spoke, Mr. Page, Mr. R. Blane Lee

Mr. Jackson wished that an arrangement should be made of what nation they were to be sent, prior to any provision being made for their pay.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

P A R I S, Nov. 17.

Negro deputies in the National Assembly.

In the island of St. Domingo are thirty thousand free people, viz. six thousand whites, and twenty four thousand people of colour, most of which are negroes. The former, in the beginning of the new constitution, called a meeting in the island, and thinking it but just that they should be represented, sent their deputies to Paris, who were at length admitted into the assembly here. In process of time, the latter, i. e. the free black people, called a meeting also, in the same island. They stated that they were subjects of France; that they paid their taxes in the same proportion as the former; that they could see no difference between the blacks and the whites, and that, for these and other reasons, they ought to be represented also. They therefore determined upon sending deputies, and actually nominated three, who arrived in Paris about a fortnight ago. Upon their arrival they demanded an audience of the assembly, into which they were admitted. On stating their claims, M. Freteau, the presiden, a most zealous friend in the cause of liberty, assured them that they need not be dispirited; for that the assemblie knew no distinction between blacks and whites, but considered all men as having equal rights.

The circumstances, however of the nation were such, that their claims could not be immediately discussed; (and here permit me to observe that these circumstances are the very same which defer the consideration of the slave trade also) but that they should have a provisional seat in the national assembly. This provisional seat may be thus explained: Three members of parliament in England put up at an election, and two are returned; the third complains to the house of an undue election; the house determine to consider the case on a certain day, but till that day the two members who were returned keep their seats. So it is, in the present case the three black representatives are allowed a seat till the case is determined; and you may therefore see them every day in the national assembly, and so far as I can

find they stand in no danger of losing their seats at a future time. This circumstance I have been acquainted with for some days, but was additionally informed last night by Mors de la Fayette, that it was one of the articles of the deputation to appoint him commander in chief of the twenty four thousand people of colour, which command he has accepted.

LONDON, December 31.

MANIFESTO of the PATRIOTS
in AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

The people of Brabant, through the organ of the Ecclesiastical State, and of third order of the three chief cities, in conjunction with many members of the Noblesse.

To all those who shall see or hear read these presents,

Health.

Finding our selves under the hard necessity of declaring the Emperor Joseph II, Duke of Lorraine, Barbant and Lemberg, to have forfeited his right of sovereignty and dominion over the the said countries, it is our indispensable duty to exhort and recommend to all in general, and to ever one in particular to concur in the common safety of their country; in consequence we expressly warn and forbid every one to take part with those who belong the government of the said late duke, or with the said late duke himself, under pain of being punished as an enemy to his country.

We in like manner forbid the disturbing of the public repose and tranquility, under whatsoever pretext, on pain of being prosecuted and punished as enemies of their nation.

We exhort all and every citizen to bear arms in defence of the liberty of the nation, to send their names to chiefs established and known, that instructions may be given them, and may repair to the place assigned them, and submit themselves to the orders to be given them.

On the other hand, we forbid all crowds and mobs tending to pillage; declaring moreover, that all convicted of pillaging, or attempting to pillage, any house or ship, even belonging to an enemy of the country, shall be punished the same as an enemy to their country.

We declare, that all who shall be convicted of laying any plot, or holding discourse tending to favor the despotic plans of the said late duke, shall be punished rigorously, as disturbers of the public tranquility, and as enemies to the country.

We command and order the present Manifisto to be printed, published & fixed up, in the province of brabant, and its dependencies, to the end it may be known, and that no one may pretend ignorance of it. We give it in charge to all those whom it may concern, to observe, and cause to be observed, the contents of these presents, for the good and safety of the country require it.

And as the great seal of the state is seized by force by the said former Duke of Brabant, and as we have authority, by our manifisto of this day, our agent plenipotentiary to make use of the seal of his arms, in lieu of the States, until it be in our power, we have furnished the said seal.

Done at Hoogstraten, in Brabant, Oct. 24, 1790.

(Signed) H. C. N. VANDER NOOT.

POETS CORNER.

THE SQUANDERER.

A Spendthrift and a fool Tom Rake
Who's last green acre lay
at stake.

Attacks a man of modest note,
With—“ sir, your father had this
coat.”
The man replied 'tis very true!
And I've my fathers Lands,—*Hay*
you!

A N E C D O T E

A YOUNG man being lately brought before the court of Over and Temmer, to be discharged, as the witnesses did not appear to support a criminal prosecution against him, being sick by the chief Justice.— If we let you go, will you grow honest, and quit the state? He answered that he would quit the state—but will you grow honest? repeated the Judge—I don't know—I'll try, rejoined the prisoner.

A MILITARY land warrant issued to William Sanders, and assigned to John Strode, taken by the Indians, and lodged with me; likewise the following certificates, one granted to Robert Moffett for his services in the militia, as a lieutenant under Capt. Moore, one granted to William Butler, one to Samuel Richay, one to James Mayfield, and one to Richard Cavil, for their services in the Militia under Capt. Moore: he owner, or owner's and desired to apply for the same to

Richard C. Anderson.

FOUR
DOLLARS
REWARD

WHEREAS my shop in the com-
munity town of Bourbon was broke
open last night, and the following
articles taken out: viz. a new info
gun 3 feet 11 inches in the barrel, has
no moulds wipers nor ramrod, takes
about 60 balls to the pound, the
steel of the lock bears hard on the
barrel, also a new unfinished butcher
knife with hilt of an old sword for
the handle, likewise an old silver
hoebuckle, and old broken silver.
Whoever takes up the thief and se-
cures him so that he be brought to
justice shall have the above reward,
or two Dollars for the gun.

Isaac Orchard.

May 8, 1790.

I hereby forewarn all persons
from taking an assignment
of a note given by me to
Christopher Bryan for fifteen
pounds, bearing date either the
last of April or the first of
May one thousand seven hun-
dred and eighty nine, as
I have discharged the same.

Benjamin Archer.

May 3, 1790.

• • • • •
A large Company will start from
the Crab Orchard, the 1st day of
June, early in the morning, thro'
the Wilderness.

• • • • •
TAKEN up by the subscriber living
at the big pond, a forel mare with
a blaze face, 13 hands and a half high
4 years old, a white spot on the right
boulder; Appraised to £4-10.
ISAAC CALDWELL,

May 1, 1790.

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS MAY BE HAD
AT THIS OFFICE.